

XX. *Descriptions of new species of Endomycici.*
By Rev. H. S. GORHAM.

[Read 6th July, 1874.]

THE descriptions which I have the honour of laying before the Society to-night of Endomycid Coleoptera are supplementary to my Catalogue—"ENDOMYCICI RECITATI." For though some of them were known to me at the time of its publication, I had not then sufficient information to warrant my describing them. I have been able to add a few new species which have come into my possession from the sources referred to in the descriptions, bringing the number now to be added to fifteen, some being fine species abundantly distinct from any known, while five pertain to the difficult genus *Stenotarsus*, which will soon increase in bulk as tropical collections are searched for species. Of this genus, the species from the three tropical continents,—South America, Africa, Asia—have each a distinctive type; but constant generic characters are wanting by which the genus could as yet be subdivided. On the whole, the African species are the best defined, while the South American are the most uniform. The Asiatic species are generally to be recognized by the punctured striae of the elytra and frequently variegated colour, while the only one I have seen from the far East, Japan, is rather of the American type.

Group ENDOMYCICI.

Fam. EUMORPHIDÆ.

Genus EUMORPHUS, Weber.

Eumorphus Murrayi, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovatus, niger, nitidus, fere glabratus; elytris subviolaceis, convexis, maculis duabus transversis testaceis; femoribus clavatis, apice dilute castaneis. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$, ♂ ♀.

Mas tibiis anticis medio dente magno distante, tibiis

omnibus apicem versus interne aureo-pilosis, prothoracis angulis posterioribus acute productis atque deflexis.

Though at first sight resembling *E. pulchripes*, Gerst., this species cannot be confounded with it if the male characters are noticed, as the first pair of tibiæ only are toothed; thus it should come in Sec. C. b. of Gerstaecker's arrangement.

The hinder angles of the thorax in the male are more acute and further produced. The elytra are very convex, the spots narrower, the hind one especially, more transverse; the colour of the legs is different, not being *coralline* as in *pulchripes*, but *castaneous*, and the femora are considerably more clavate than usual in this genus, less of their length, also, being yellow than in *pulchripes*. The hind tibiæ of the male are *tricuspid*, while those of the female are simple. Underneath the last segment of the abdomen in the male is excavated, but not so angularly as in *E. pulchripes*.

Hab.—Philippine Isles. In my own collection from that of Mr. A. Murray; and in the Oxford Museum.

Eumorphus sanguinipes, Hope (ined.?) sp. indescript.

Oblongo-ovatus, niger, nitidus; elytris maculis duabus transversis flavis, femoribus apice corallinis. Long. lin. 5, ♂.

Mas, tibiis anticis medio fortiter dentatis, dente aliquantum distante, infra dentem excisis, tibiis intermediis inermis paululum incurvatis; abdominis segmento ultimo exciso.

Still more nearly resembling *pulchripes*, Gerst., than *Murrayi* does, but, like it, at once distinguished by the male characters, which place it in Section C (b), in which the front tibiæ alone are toothed.

The tooth in this species, while it is stronger than in *pulchripes* and stands out more from the tibia, is yet much smaller than in *Murrayi*. It is as in that species in the middle of the tibia, but the latter is not flattened and sinuous externally as in *Murrayi*, but simple.

The femora are formed and coloured more as in *pulchripes*, but the black extends further from their base.

The middle tibiæ are slightly sinuous and bent inwards at the extremity, but not suddenly crooked as in *pulchripes*.

The last segment of the abdomen is angularly cut out, which (as well as the differently coloured and much less clavate femora) will prevent its being confounded with *Murrayi*. In neither of these two species is there any hairyness on the underside of the two last segments.

Hab.—Java? A single male in my possession from the collection of M. Le Marquis La Ferté Sécetère, labelled *sanguinipes*, Hope.

Genus PEDANUS, Gerstaecker.

Pedanus lævis, n. sp.

Nigro-piceus, subnitidus, fere lævis, thorace transversim quadrato lateribus sinuatis; elytris maculis duabus flavis anteriore nec basin nec marginem attingente. Long. lin. 4, ♂.

Mas, tibiis anticis supra medium dente tenui; intermediis, dente minuto juxta apicem armatis, his apice leviter incurvato.

Rather shining, dark pitchy and without any visible punctures. Head with two shallow impressions between the antennæ, the latter rather long, the third joint longer than the two first taken together; fourth to eighth equal in length, longer than broad; club rather broad, compressed and closely articulated. Thorax with the sides rounded from the apex to near the base, where they are constricted immediately before the hind angles, which are slightly turned out and acute. Disc rather convex and almost smooth, with two small punctiform impressions near the middle; the base finely channelled; basal sulci fine, commencing in small foveæ. Elytra having the humeral callus well pronounced; the pale-yellow spots smaller than in *Gerstaeckeri*, the anterior one equally distant from the base and the suture and not passing the reflexed margin outwards; both spots are a little transverse, apex of the elytra rounded, underside glabrous.

From Mr. Waterhouse's collection. A single specimen, without locality.

Apparently nearest to *P. quadrilunatus*, Gerst.; the impunctate surface of the elytra, which are also pitchy with no trace of a blue tint, as well as the tooth on the front tibiae, will prevent its being confounded with that species.

NOTE.—*Eumorphus Gerstaeckeri*, Gorham, assigned

with doubt to *Pedanus* (Endom. Rec. p. 37), undoubtedly belongs to that genus.

Genus ENCYMON, Gerstaecker.

Encymon regalis, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, thorace transverso lateribus sinuatis; elytris nigro-subcyaneis, vel subviolaceis, maculis duabus rufis; femoribus intermediis et posticis testaceo-annulatis. Long. lin. circa $4\frac{1}{2}$, ♀.

Head and thorax black, the latter transverse, a little contracted in front and near the base, anterior angles moderately prominent, hind angles acute; sides and base finely margined, basal sulci short, not well defined. Elytra ample, convex finely but visibly punctured, black or bluish-black, with a violet reflection, and with two red round spots, the anterior largest equally distant from suture and margin and near the humeral callus; the posterior not so well defined, nearer to the suture than the margin. Antennae and legs black, the middle and hind femora testaceous in their thickest part.

Hab.—Philippine Islands. One specimen (♂?) from Waterhouse collection and two (♀?) in British Museum collection.

This species is allied to *E. bipustulatus*, Gorham [Endomyceci Recitati, p. 38], but is rather larger, and, in addition to other differences, the thorax and front legs are entirely black. I believe it was collected by Mr. Cuning.

Fam. CORYNOMALIDÆ.

Genus CORYNOMALUS, Erichs.

Corynomalus colon, n. sp.

Ferrugineus, antennis thorace duplo longioribus, clavâ et articulis duobus precedentibus nigris, elytris nitidis, disperse fortiter punctatis, nigro-cœruleis margine toto suturâque ferrugineis, thorace binotato. Long. lin. 4, ♂ ♀.

Mas, tibiis intermediis apice incurvis, abdominis segmento ultimo infra bituberculato.

Var. a.—Elytris fasciâ dorsali abbreviatâ ferrugineâ.

Thorax with the sides almost straight, a little contracted at the apical angles, which are of the usual form; hind angles right, disc uneven with two black spots. Elytra

cordate, longer and more pointed behind than in *discoideus*, with large scattered punctures, the interstices with smaller ones, and the reflexed margin with a row of larger ones; their colour is almost black, with the entire margin and suture narrowly testaceous. Antennæ unusually long, joints 4—8 being nearly equal to each other; 6 joints are red, the 7th, 8th and club black. Legs and body beneath pale ferruginous.

Hab.—Cayenne. Two specimens, ♂ and ♀, in my own collection.

Allied to *discoideus*. The ♀ is the var. a, the ♂ shows no trace of a fascia.

Corynomalus coriaceus, n. sp.

Ferrugineus, clytris semiopacis subtiliter coriaceis, chalybeis, antennarum clavâ nigrâ. Long. lin. 4—4½, ♀.

Head finely but not very closely punctured; thorax transverse, twice as broad as long, anterior angles acute, but their apex rounded, sides sinuate, hind angles right, a little deflexed; surface uneven, the longitudinal sulci, though linear, yet lying in two rather wide impressions, its sides and base margined by a very fine line. Elytra ample, subcordate, very convex, and longitudinally gibbous; steel blue, not shining, the margin very narrowly, and apex ferruginous; there is a tendency to the same colour near the scutellum and suture, and this is more distinct in two examples I have than in the third; puncturing distinct, but the punctures irregular in outline and very lightly impressed, and at unequal distances from each other, giving a coriaceous appearance to the elytra. Antennæ of moderate length, entirely pale ferruginous with the exception of the club, which is black; the latter short and with its joints closely articulated. Legs and body clear rusty-red.

Hab.—New Fribourg, French Guiana.

This species should follow *C. quadrimaculatus*, Erichs. Three examples in my own collection from Deyrolle's.

Fam. LYCOPERDINIDÆ.

Genus MYCETINA, Mulsant.

Mycetina candens, n. sp.

Oblongus, rufo-ferrugineus, pube brevi aureo-flava vestitus; clytris thorace amplioribus, crebre subtiliter

punctatis; antennis piceis, articulis tribus primis, ultimoque rufis. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Thorax nearly twice as wide as long, anterior margin excavated but not deeply; sides rounded and contracted in the apical third, parallel below this point, front angles acute and depressed, hind angles right; longitudinal sulci arcuate and moderately impressed; hind margin depressed and finely margined. Elytra ample, and rather convex, clothed with a fine golden-yellow pubescence, interspersed here and there with rather more rigid setæ; their sides scarcely margined, rather narrowed to the base, and evenly rounded at the apex. Very finely and closely, but evidently and evenly punctured. Antennæ stout, longer than the head and thorax taken together, basal joint stout; 2nd short, half the length of the 3rd, which is longer than the 4th; 4th to 8th of nearly equal length, a little longer than wide; 9th gradually widened from the base to the apex, where the width equals the length; 10th transverse, apical transverse, trapezoid—this with the first three red, the rest pitchy black, the 4th and 5th only being rather lighter. Legs red, hind tibiæ a little bent.

Hab.—Ceylon. From Mr. Andrew Murray's collection.

Obs.—I have not seen *Mycetina castanea*, Gerst., to which this insect seems allied. Unlike as it is in general appearance to the typical species of the genus, I cannot find any character by which it could be satisfactorily separated from it.

Mycetina africana, n. sp.

Oblonga, subparallela, picea, nitida; elytris leviter parcius punctatis, callo humerali pedibusque dilutioribus; antennis nigro-piceis basi et apice summo piceis. Long. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

About the size of, and rather nearly allied to, *M. ancoriger*, longer and entirely pitchy, with the exception of the antennæ, which are nearly black; the two basal joints and apex light pitchy, 2nd joint very short, 3rd to end gradually thickened, 9th and 10th transverse; apical joint trapezoidal, its base dark, the remainder light pitchy. Head slightly pubescent. Thorax fully twice as wide as long, the disc convex, basal sulci deep triangular impressions; hind margin depressed, sides almost parallel in their basal half, hind angles nearly right. Elytra very little wider than the thorax, their surface more convex than in

M. ancoriger; humeral callus prominent and glabrous, the rest of the disc uniformly, and distinctly, but not deeply punctured.

Hab.—Cameroon Mountains.

This is the first species of *Mycetina* I have seen from Africa, and it fully agrees with the Eastern members of the genus. At present I can discover no characters to separate the tropical species generically from those of the northern temperate zone.

Genus EPOPTERUS, Erichson.

Epopterus Clara, n. sp.

Ovalis, testaceus, fere impubis, parcius leviter punctatus, nitidus; antennis articulis quatuor ultimis, clytris maculis septem, duabus basalibus, tribus discoidalibus, duabus ante apicem nigris. Long. lin. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Thorax widest at the base, considerably narrowed in front, sides sinuate, and finely margined; anterior angles rather blunt, hind angles acute; its disc evenly, not closely punctured, more strongly so at the hind angles; elytra widest at about one-third their length from the base, sides evenly rounded from base to apex, finely margined, the margin vanishing before the apex; disc finely, sides more coarsely punctured; humeral callus not large but distinct; each with seven irregularly-shaped black spots, arranged—two basal (of which the external one is just below, partly on the callus), two medial, *confluent* near the margin, one irregular and not very distinct near the suture, two a quarter the length of the elytra from the apex; of these the inner one is the larger, linear, and obliquely placed. Antennæ pale yellow, with the club and one joint preceding black; legs pale.

The smallest *Epopterus* I have yet seen, being rather smaller than *E. histrio* and of nearly similar form. It is easily recognized by having none of the usual varied brown pattern, only black spots; and *four* joints of the antennæ black.

Hab.—Amazons.

Epopterus dives, n. sp.

Brevis, piceus, nitidus, parcius sat fortiter punctatus; clytris piceo-brunneis maculâ basali triramosâ, fasciâque

apicali interruptâ irregulari flavis, nigro-marginatis; antennarum articulis quatuor ultimis nigris. Long. lin. 2.

Very near to *E. quæsitus*, Gorch. [Endom. Recit. p. 51], but presenting the following points of difference:—The antennæ are darker and have four joints at the apex entirely black, their club is longer and not so abrupt; the thorax is narrower in front, the hinder angles more acute, its sides are therefore not *parallel* near the base, the basal sulci also converging, the sides are also somewhat *thickened and elevated*. The pattern of the yellow markings is also different, especially of the sub-apical fascia, which in this species is in the form of an irregular lunule, the convex side towards the base.

Hab.—Also from the Amazon district.

Genus STENOTARSUS, Perty.

[Section B. a.]

Stenotarsus leoninus, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovatus, castaneus, obsolete striato-punctatus, pube brevi dense vestitus; antennis ferrugineis, articulis tribus ante-penultimis obscurioribus, thorace antrorsum angustato. Long. lin. 3.

Of the size, and very nearly allied to *S. ursinus*, Gerst. Head and thorax scarcely perceptibly punctured, the latter narrowed from the base to the middle, from which the sides are rounded in to the anterior angles; lateral margin only slightly narrowed at the base. Elytra very obsoletely punctured, the striæ being only visible near the humeral callus, densely but very finely clothed with golden pubescence. Antennæ with the joints proportioned as in *ursinus*, but with the 7th, 8th and 9th darker; with this exception, the whole insect is nearly concolorous, which, with the differently-shaped thorax, finer punctuation and striæ and closer pubescence, easily distinguish it from *ursinus*, its only near ally.

Hab.—Philippine Islands. From the collection of G. R. Waterhouse, Esq.

Stenotarsus Philippinarum, n. sp.

Breviter ovatus, læte ferrugineus, flavo-pubescent, thoracis margine laterali deplanato et elevato, retrorsum attenuato; elytris striis octo punctatis abbreviatis, internis minus distinctis; antennarum clavâ nigrâ, apice

piceo, articulis precedentibus longitudine æquali. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

About the size of *S. castaneus*, Gerst., but of a lighter colour, and with the striæ of the elytra not produced into the apical third. Thorax evenly contracted to the front, its sides a little rounded, lateral margin raised and flattened, narrowed to hind angles, which are acute. Elytra with eight punctured striæ visible very little behind the middle, the interstices not punctured, clothed thickly with a short, yellowish, upright pubescence; humeral callus moderately prominent. Antennæ with the club equal in length to the preceding eight joints, basal joint equal to two following; 2—8 not longer than wide, bead-shaped—these of the same colour as the body; 9 and 10 each about equal in length to three of the preceding, black; 11 ovate, black with pitchy-red apex.

Hab.—Philippine Islands. Two specimens from the collection of G. R. Waterhouse, Esq.

Stenotarsus tabidus, n. sp.

Breviter ovatus, pallide ferrugineus, pube flavo densius vestitus, thoracis margine laterali deplanato, æquali, latiore, elytris striis septem abbreviatis, obsolete punctatis; antennis articulis quinque penultimis infuscatis. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Head and thorax very finely, scarcely visibly punctured, the latter with the lateral margins wide and not raised above the adjoining part of the disc, not narrowed behind; basal sulci tolerably deeply impressed. Sides considerably less rounded than in the preceding species, but contracted towards the front. Elytra with seven or eight punctured striæ very obsoletely impressed, especially the internal ones, and vanishing in the apical third. Densely and evenly covered with a velvety, yellow pile.

Antennæ with the 2nd to 8th joints *longer than wide*; two first joints of club as wide as long, terminal joint acuminate, twice as long as wide, and red, the five preceding being fuscous.

This species, though allied to *S. Philippinarum*, is rather larger, has the antennæ differently coloured, and with a much less heavy club; the sides of the thorax not elevated; the elytra less distinctly striated, and more densely pubescent.

Hab.—Philippine Islands. Collection of G. R. Waterhouse, Esq.

Stenotarsus Indianus, n. sp.

Oblongus, sub-parallelus, rufo-testaceus, crebre fortius punctatus, elytris disco rufo-piceo, punctorum seriebus sex irregularibus impressis; thorace elytrorum latitudine, æquali. Long. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Thorax transverse, the width more than twice the length, disc even, thickly and rather strongly punctured, basal sulci represented by two foveæ not extending beyond the middle, but outwards to the lateral margin, which is therefore a little raised at the base; lateral margin flat, nearly of even width, anterior angles produced in front of the eyes. Elytra thickly and strongly punctured, the punctures coalescing and becoming digested into rows to represent the striæ usual in this section; these, however, are very indistinct, except near the humeral callus; their general colour is rufo-piceous, the suture and external margin being testaceous. Antennæ fuscous, the two basal joints red, club laxly articulated.

The peculiar parallel form, transverse short thorax, and punctuation of this species, easily separate it from any known to me.

Hab.—Northern India.

[Section B. b.]

Stenotarsus russatus, n. sp.

Sub-orbicularis, convexus, brunneus, tenuiter pubescens, antennis crassis, articulis sex vel septem ultimis piceo-nigris; thorace transverso, sparsim fortiter punctato, margine laterali deplanato et elevato, antrorsum latissimo; elytris fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis punctis minoribus, striis omnibus distinctis; pedibus dilute brunneis. Long. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Evidently nearly allied to *S. vallatus*, Gerst., but in addition to the differently coloured antennæ, it presents the following points of discordance with that species, judging by the description. The raised lateral margin of the thorax has its surface flattened rather than convex, the disc is distinctly, but sparingly, punctured, there being room between the separate punctures for others of the same size; the striæ, or rather series of large punctures on the elytra, are all distinct.

Hab.—Ceylon; from the collection of Andrew Murray, Esq.